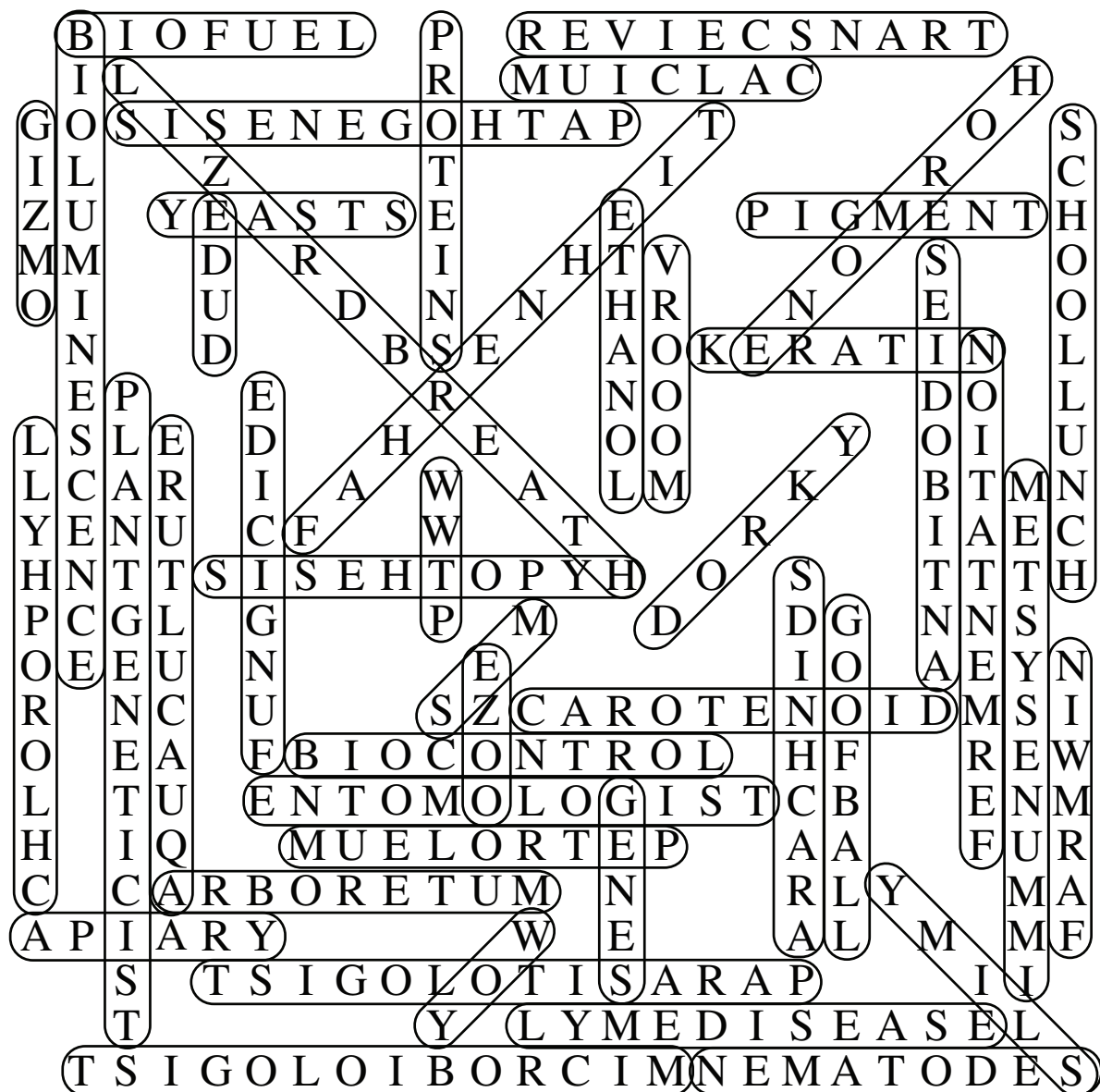


Wacky Word Find

(Answer Sheet)

For use in self-scoring or for checking by fellow students.



Definitions Follow

One Step Further Definitions

antibodies—special proteins that are part of your body’s immune system; they help protect you from the “bad guys,” like bacteria, viruses, pollen grains, and other foreign substances (see [Hold That Bladder—Science Calls!](#))

apiary—derived from apis, the Latin word for bee; a place where beehives are kept (see [Bee Owners Get Help With Game of Finders Keepers](#))

aquaculture—raising fish (like carp or catfish) in ponds. Actually refers to production of aquatic plants or animals in a controlled environment such as ponds or tanks (see [A Really Ugly Fish Makes a Really Tasty Treat](#))

arachnids—similar to insects but with eight legs instead of six; examples include ticks, spiders, and mites (see [Recipe for Tick Soup: Just Add Roundworms or Fungi](#))

arboretum—a place for the scientific study and public display of various species of trees, shrubs, and flowers (see [American Elms](#) and [Trees Take to the Streets](#))

biocontrol—short for “biological control”; using something that’s alive to fight harmful pests—like bugs to control the melaleuca trees in the Everglades (see [Yucky Maids All in a Row](#))

biofuel—something from nature that makes energy (see [What’s Good About Sewer Bacteria? More Than You Think, Stick an Orange in Your Gas Tank!](#), and [Trap Grease!](#))

bioluminescence—light generated by chemicals instead of electricity; fireflies produce light this way (see [Lights, Camera, Action!](#))

calcium—an important nutrient that helps make strong bones (see [“Pop” Quiz](#))

carotenoid—a pigment that produces yellow and orange coloring, as in sunflowers and marigolds (see [Cracking Nature’s Color-Code for Flowers](#))

chlorophyll—a pigment that gives plants their green color (see [Cracking Nature’s Color-Code for Flowers](#))

entomologist—a scientist who studies insects (see [Cool Careers](#))

ethanol—an alcohol (ethyl alcohol) that can be used as a natural biofuel; cars can run on ethanol like they do on gasoline (see [Stick an Orange in Your Gas Tank!](#), [What’s Good About Sewer Bacteria? More Than You Think...](#), and [Pass Those Peas](#))

Fahrenheit—a temperature scale that registers 32° as the freezing point of water and 212° as the boiling point (see [In the Desert, A Date With the Sun](#))

Farm Win—a computer program used to help make farm decisions (see [Play “Move the Cow” Space-Age Style](#))

fermentation—a chemical process in which microorganisms like yeasts or bacteria break down complex organic compounds like carbohydrates into simpler substances (see [Stick an Orange in Your Gas Tank!](#))

fungicide—a chemical that kills fungi (see [Lights, Camera, Action!](#))

genes—an organism’s chemical codebook that tells cells what to do and how and when to do it; genes, which are segments of DNA, are best known for their role in deciding the traits or features of an organism—such as eye color (see [Cracking Nature’s Color-Code for Flowers](#) and [Lights, Camera, Action!](#))

hormone—a chemical messenger that travels through the bloodstream to spur on important processes like growth, metabolism, and even behavior (see [Hold That Bladder—Science Calls](#))

hypothesis—what you expect to happen in an experiment (see [Science Projects](#))

immune system—organs, tissues, cells, and cell products (like antibodies) that protect an organism from disease (see [Plants Fight Off Foreign Invaders](#))

keratin—a natural protein that makes up hair, hooves, fingernails, toenails, and the barbs of feathers (see [Going Coo Coo for Chicken Feathers!!](#))

Lyme disease—a disease caused by a spiral-shaped bacterium called *Borrelia burgdorferi*, spread by black-legged deer ticks. It causes flu-like symptoms (see [Ticked Off!! The Truth About Ticks](#))

microbiologist—a scientist who studies living things too tiny to see without a microscope—like bacteria, fungi, and protozoa (see [Cool Careers](#))

nematodes—tiny wormlike animals found in soil all over the world (see [Dead Bugs Help Grow Crops?](#))

parasitologist—a scientist who studies parasites—organisms that survive at the expense of another organism, “the host” (see [Recipe for Tick Soup: Just Add Roundworms or Fungi](#))

pathogenesis—onset and progress of a disease (see [Plants Fight Off Foreign Invaders](#))

petroleum—a naturally occurring oily liquid pumped out of the ground; gasoline is made from petroleum (see [Pass Those Peas](#) and [Stick an Orange in Your Gas Tank](#))

pigment—in plants, natural substances that add color to stems, leaves, flowers, and other parts (see [Cracking Nature’s Color-Code for Flowers](#))

plant geneticist—a scientist who works with a plant’s genes to strengthen or weaken certain traits, like tolerance to cold or the size or sweetness of its fruit (see [Cool Careers](#))

proteins—molecules in animals, plants, people, parasites, other organisms, and viruses that are made up of amino acids, the chemical building blocks that make up our cells, organs, and tissues like muscle (see [No Horsin’ Around with These Tests!](#))

SEM—Scanning Electron Microscope (see *Scientists See Snowflakes Like Never Before with New Microscope* and *Blowing Up Mars: The Red Planet Like You’ve Never Seen It Before*)

transceiver—equipment that translates signals from satellites; used to determine location (see *Bee Owners Get Help With Game of Finders Keepers*)

WWTP—Water Waste Treatment Plant bacteria—special bacteria that release hydrogen gas, which could be collected and harnessed as biofuel (see *What’s Good About Sewer Bacteria? More Than You Think*)

yeasts—microscopic, single-celled fungi that belong to a group called *Saccharomyces* (see *Stick an Orange in Your Gas Tank!*)